



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 2020 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIAN CONSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy 2020 will play an important role in building a new India on the global stage, by eliminating the old education policy. It will help in strengthening the country economically, socially and educationally. The entire education framework has been reformed by the national education policy 2020; provisions have been made to achieve learning without importance and emphasis on mother tongue. This National Education policy has made provisions for everything up to higher education. A national education policy, 2020 has been formulated incorporating the provisions of the Indian Constitution and in accordance with Article 21(A) and RTE Act-2009.

KEYWORDS: National Education Policy, Different Levels of Education Policy, Provisions of Higher Education, Indian Constitutional Provisions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Change is the eternal rule of the universe. Changes are seen in the world according to time circumstances and situations. From the ancient times to the present time, many changes are seen in the field of education. Through the ancient Indian Education system, education was imparted in GURUKULS in ASHRAMS in the lap of nature. Education system is seen with the help of technology in modern times. Many education policies have been formulated in India like University commission 1948, Secondary university commission 1952-53, Kothari Commission 1964, National education policy 1986, RTE Act-2009, National education policy 2020.

After 34 years, the first education policy of the 21st century has been launched by the government of India with a global perspective. This education policy is a comprehensive framework for primary education to higher education as well as vocational training in rural and urban India. In June 2017, a committee to draft the national education policy was formed scientist 'Padma Vibhushan Dr. K. Kasturi Ranjan'. He submitted the national education policy 2019 draft to the ministry of human resource development on 31 may, 2019. The national education policy 2020 was approved in a cabinet meeting chaired by the prime minister on 29 July, 2020. This policy is line with the 2020 Agenda for sustainable development.

2. OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

- ✓ The national education policy aims to achieve universal education with 100% GER in pre-school to secondary level by 2030.
- ✓ 2 crore school dropouts will be brought back into the mainstream under the NEP 2020.
- ✓ There will be a new schooling sequence of 5+3+3+4 with 12 years of schooling and 3 years of Anganwadi/pre-schooling.
- ✓ Special emphasis is laid on basic literacy and numeracy skill.
- ✓ Employability oriented education with start with internship.
- ✓ The study at least up to second standard will be in mother tongue/regional language.
- ✓ Improvement in overall progress sheet, assessment with monitoring of student.
- ✓ By 2035, GER in higher studies will be increased to 50%.
- ✓ Subjects will be suitable in the course of higher studies.
- ✓ Multiple entry/exits are allowed with proper authentication.

3. DIFFERENT PHASES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

- (1) **Foundation Stage:** In the foundation stage, children aged 3 to 8 years are determined by the policy. This phase is fixed for 5 years. In which 3 years of Anganwadi/Balvatika/pre-primary education and 4th year means 1st standard and 5th year means 2nd standard have to be considered. In this phase overall development of children is emphasized on language literacy and numeracy. Also elementary education should be given in mother tongue or regional language.
- (2) **Primary Stage:** The primary stage is for 3 years, which includes children aged 8 to 11 years. In which standard 3, 4 and 5 has been included. In this phase, students will be given knowledge of Arts, Science, Mathematics etc... Through experiments, as well as in the regional language.
- (3) **Middle stage:** middle stage phase will be 3 years in which children of 11 to 14 years at age are included in classes 6 to 8. The focus will be on critical

education teachings. Experiential social sciences and humanities will be given. There will be 10 days of without school bag, which they will have to undergo training under the guidance of professional experts like carpenters, gardener's potters, artists etc...

- (4) **Secondary Stage:** The secondary stage will be for 4 years. In which class 9 to 10 and class 11 to 12 are included, 14 to 18 years children are included in this phase. Each subject will be made educational by giving the student an opportunity to choose several subjects along with higher chapters of life with more critical and analytical consideration in depth. Especially if a professional course is to be taken then the student will have the option to exit out after class 10 and then again in class 11-12 if they wish.

4. HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSIONS

Any dispute between the following four pillars will be resolved by Higher Education Council of India (HECL).

- (1) **National higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC):** will function as the common, single point regulator for the higher education sector including teacher education. It however excludes medical and legal education.
- (2) **National Accreditation Council (NAC):** a 'meta-accrediting body' will be based primarily on basic norms, public self-disclosure, good governance and outcomes. It will be carried out by independent accrediting institutions supervised and overseen by NAC.
- (3) **Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC):** will look into funding and financing of colleges and universities.
- (4) **General Education Council (GEC):** which will frame expected learning outcomes for higher education programmes, also referred to as graduate attributes. GEC will formulate a national higher education qualification framework.

5. PROVISIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION:

- ✓ The policy aims to increase the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education to 50% by 2035
- ✓ Around 5 crore seats to be added in higher education
- ✓ The policy establishment of a national research foundation (NRF) to fund and promote research in all disciplines
- ✓ The policy introduction of a four years multidisciplinary undergraduate degree, with multiple exit options and opportunities for skill development
- ✓ Credit based system for degree programs, multiple degrees or programs simultaneously
- ✓ A student may decide to leave after the 1st year, earning a certificate, if they leave after the 2nd year, they will receive an advanced diploma, completing the 3rd year will result in a bachelor's degree, while the fourth year will merit a bachelor's of research.
- ✓ As per the national education policy, 2020 public investment on education should be 6% of India's GDP

6. FEATURES OF NEP

- ✓ Online and digital education has been given importance
- ✓ For physical education provision is made for horticulture, yoga, music,

- dance, sports and sculpture etc...
- Provision of teacher training
- Financial Aid has been provided for SC, ST, OBC and Others specific categories
- Pre-primary education is also covered and emphasis is placed on the overall development of students

7. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION

Indian constitution part-3, fundamental Rights 12-35 and part-4 directive principles of state policy, articles 36-51 have provisions for education.

- Article 21 (A) Right to Education: The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years
 - Article 29: Protection of interest of minorities
 - Article 30: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
 - Article 41: Directs the state to secure the right to work, education and public assistance in certain cases such as an employment, old age, sickness and disablement
 - Article 45: After amendment 2002, state shall provision for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years
 - Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections
- Article 21 (A) was added to the constitution of India by the 86th constitutional Amendment of 2002. According to article 21, the right to education has been made a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14 years. After then 'Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009, was enacted by the government. All the above constitutional provisions have been included in the national education policy, 2020.

8. CONCLUSION

This is the first education policy of 21st century after 34 years in Indian history. This educational policy is also very important on a global scale. Article 21 (A) as well as the RTE Act-2009, provided for free and compulsory primary education for children aged 6 to 14 years. While as per the national education policy 2020, free and compulsory education has been provided for children aged 3 to 18 years. This education policy aims to make pre-primary education universal (age range to 3-6 years) by 2025. There is harmonious construction between National education policy, 2020 and RTE Act-2009 and constitution of India.

9. REFERENCES

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